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NOTE VERBALE DATED 19 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, pursuant to paragraph 24 of Security Council resolution 864 (1993), has the honour to inform him that the measures imposed by paragraph 19 of resolution 864 (1993) have been implemented by the following Orders in Council: the Angola (United Nations) Sanctions Order 1993 (S.I. 2355/1993) and the Angola (United Nations) (Dependent Territories) Order 1993 (S.I. 2356/1993). The Orders in Council were both made on 29 September 1993 and came into force on 30 September 1993. Copies of these Orders will be forwarded shortly.*

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* The Orders, once received, may be consulted in room S-3545.

Annex

INTRODUCTION

The documents translated herein* concern the war crimes perpetrated by certain sections of the [Muslim] Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina against Croat civilians as well as Croat prisoners-of-war (POWs).

The documents concern, first, the testimony of eyewitnesses to the attack on and the massacre of the civilian population of the village of Doljani on 28 July 1993, and, second, a report from the authorities of Konjic County concerning the actions taken by certain Muslim political and military leaders for the "ethnic cleansing" of the County of its Croat population.

Among other things, the documents reveal:

(a) That certain highest-ranking Muslim political and military leaders knew and approved plans for the ethnic cleansing of territories of Croats;

(b) That evidence exists which should give rise to charges against certain Muslim political and military leaders for committing war crimes and crimes against humanity.

One should note that certain of the statements translated herein refer to the "Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina". This army is, in fact, a Muslim army. The Croatian Community of Herzeg-Bosnia has also organized an army known as the Croatian Defence Council, or HVO. This army, like the Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina, has been recognized by the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Presidency and Government) as the legitimate army in the country.

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* Translator's note: The translator's primary goal has been to convey the writers' or witnesses' meanings contained in the documents translated, not to merely translate words verbatim. As a result, it has often been necessary to place ellipses and brackets in certain sections in order to clarify the meanings of words, places and people. Ellipses have also been used in situations where the writer or eyewitness was not clear.

The following Croat abbreviations are used throughout these documents:

HVO Croatian Defence Council.

HOS Croatian Military Forces.

MOS Muslim Military Forces.

I. STATEMENTS OF EYEWITNESSES TO MASSACRES AT THE VILLAGE OF DOLJANI ON 28 JULY 1993

ILIJA SOLDO
Born 7 June 1935, Doljani - Jablanica
Profession: Worker abroad in the Federal Republic of Germany. Working in Germany since 1969.

Address: Frankfurt am Main
Etsberger str. 20

STATEMENT

I came on vacation on 24 July 1993 from Germany with the intention to spend my annual vacation in my village which I usually do every year. Until Wednesday 28 July 1993 everything was normal, the village was peaceful. On the morning of Wednesday 28 July I awoke at approximately 6 o'clock and I went to the field to work (to gather hay). At around 10 o'clock gunfire was heard from various weapons. The firing was coming from my right side from the direction of Jablanica, then from the eastern part of the village. Gunfire was coming closer to the village. I felt that something horrible was happening and I began to run to my house. I took from my house my jacket and documents. In the house were my wife Kate, sons Pero (born 1967), Ivan (born 1969), Jure (born 1970) and my sisters Jela and Iva. All together we fled from the house. We fled to the woods on the bottom of Doljani village. We went into the woods. Within 15 minutes they came. . . . At the time there were 11 among us, 8 of whom were seriously wounded and one was dead.

The wounded were:

Anica Ripic (born Glavan, 1933), a civilian
Andeljko Maric (29 years old), soldier
Ivan Topic (about 25 years old), soldier
Slavko Vrlic (about 25 years old), soldier
Mato Bilos (about 40 years old), soldier.

I do not remember the names of the rest.

Nedeljko Soldo was killed instantly. He was born in 1933. He was a civilian. Those of us who were not wounded raised our hands and they told us from their positions to pull the wounded towards the middle of the path and to place our weapons on the path. We pulled the wounded to the middle of the path and afterwards two men came toward us. They asked us about the wounded, what their names were, and then they mistreated them. They hit some of the wounded with their legs and cursed: "You're all Ustahse." They also cursed the "Ustashe mothers." They especially beat Mate Bilos and Zeljko Miskic and afterwards Andjelko Maric. The wounded screamed out that they did nothing wrong, they yelled to save them. They continued to beat them. Then one of the soldiers yelled back to their positions telling

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